

SWANSEA PORT

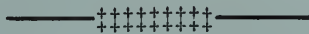
HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1966



S W A N S E A P O R T

H E A L T H A U T H O R I T Y

A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

F O R T H E Y E A R 1 9 6 6

Port Health Offices	-	10, Somerset Place, Swansea.
Telephone Number	-	Swansea : 53523
Telegraphic Address	-	"Portelth" Swansea.

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THE SWANSEA PORT HEALTH AUTHORITYMembers of the AuthorityCounty Borough of Swansea

Alderman T. J. Evans
 Alderman A. J. K. Hare, J.P.
 Councillor D. E. H. Aubrey
 Councillor D. F. Bevan (Chairman)
 Councillor J. M. Davies
 Councillor Mrs. R. S. Evans
 Councillor G. Murphy
 Councillor W. W. Sivertsen
 Councillor C. L. Thomas
 Councillor G. Webber

Neath Rural District Council

Councillor D. J. Daymond

Borough of Neath

Alderman W. R. Evans
 Councillor J. E. Emanuel (Vice-Chairman)

Borough of Port Talbot

Alderman I. Williams
 Councillor J. C. Mahoney (Deceased November, 1966)

Porthcawl Urban District Council

Councillor J. I. Rozenberg

Cowbridge Rural District Council

Councillor H. S. Morgan

Penybont Rural District Council

Councillor M. Jones

Clerk to the Authority

Iorwerth J. Watkins

Treasurer to the Authority

W. B. Emmett

Assistant Clerk

T. A. Jones, D.P.A.

II

Jurisdiction of the Port

The limits of the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority as defined by the Order constituting the Authority are as follows:

"All that part of the said Port of Swansea which lies on the landward side of a straight line drawn from the Mumbles Point to the South eastern extremity of the said Port at Nash Point, together with the waters of the said Port of Swansea, within such limits, and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams within the aforesaid limits, and the place or places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for such part of the said Port and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the said Port under any Regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the Authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purpose of any such Regulations as aforesaid shall also extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder, shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither."

Contributing Authorities

The Contributing Riparian Authorities are the County Borough of Swansea, the Boroughs of Port Talbot and Neath, the Urban District of Porthcawl and Rural Districts of Cowbridge, Neath and Penybont.

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To the Chairman and Members of the
Swansea Port Health Authority.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report as the Port Medical Officer of Health of the Swansea Port Health Authority for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

This is the 93rd Annual Report and has been made in accordance with Regulation 12 (4) of the Public Health Officers (Port Health Districts) Regulations, 1959 and has been prepared on the lines indicated on Form Port 20 of the Ministry of Health.

Mr. D. O. Jenkins, Chief Inspector, who had been in your service for 26 years and Mr. Arthur Davies, Clerk at the Central Office for over 50 years, both retired during the year and I would like to express my appreciation of the loyal and efficient service rendered by these two Gentlemen and to wish them well in their retirement. At the same time I would also wish to congratulate Mr. T. J. Richards who was subsequently promoted to Chief Inspector and Mr. J. H. Prosser who was promoted to Senior Assistant Inspector.

During the year 1966, 5,941 vessels with a total net tonnage of 4,613,228 tons entered the ports under the jurisdiction of the Authority. This represents a decrease of 478 vessels, but an increase of 37,387 in the net tonnage when compared with the figures for the year 1965.

Six cases of notifiable or other infectious diseases occurred among the crew of ships' entering the ports. Two of these proved negative to tests during their stay in Hill House Isolation Hospital.

Forty six seamen were examined at the Static Mass Radiography Unit.

Since the inception of the scheme the number of seamen who have been examined at this Unit is as follows:-

1954	124	1961	99
1955	149	1962	151
1956	135	1963	69
1957	110	1964	145
1958	242	1965	57
1959	63	1966	46
1960	122		

Throughout the year 118 samples of water were obtained from various shore points and were sent for bacteriological examination. 15 of these proved unsatisfactory. Some concern was caused with the results of samples taken at the Talbot Wharf area of the Port Talbot Docks, a full account of which is to be found later in this Report.

Water samples were taken from 194 ships, 35 of which proved unsatisfactory. 73 samples were taken from British ships, 6 of which were unsatisfactory, representing 8.2% and 121 samples were from foreign ships, with 29 of them giving an unsatisfactory result representing nearly 24%.

Your Food Inspectors dealt with over 6,000 tons of Imported Foodstuffs but it is pleasing to note that only just over two tons necessitated condemnation as being unfit for human consumption. Of the 21 samples of food sent for analysis, only one sample raised any comment from the Analyst, namely a sample of canned chicken breast in jelly which proved to be below the proposed minimum meat content recommended in the Revised Proposals for new Regulations which are expected to be in force in the near future.

Four cases of excessive smoke emission infringing the Clean Air Act, 1956 and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958 occurred during the year. All were abated on representation, thus obviating the necessity of legal proceedings.

There were no applications for Certificates under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1953.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman, the Port Health Committee, the Officials, the Staff, the Officers of H.M. Customs and H.M. Immigration, the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the South Wales Sea Fisheries District Committee, the Officials of the British Transport Docks Board, the Neath Harbour Commission, the National Union of Seamen, the Local Shipping Federation Doctors and Officials, the Pilots and Local Shipping Agents, Superintendents of the various shipping firms and Surveyors of the Ministry of Transport, for their great assistance and willing help at all times.

I am

Your obedient Servant,

E. B. MEYRICK,
PORT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Port Health Offices,
10, Somerset Place,
SWANSEA.

March, 1967.

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointments held
E. B. Meyrick	Port Medical Officer of Health	1949	L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.	M.O.H. & Principal School M.O. Swansea, C.B. Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants, Medical Referee for Cremations C.B. of Swansea
D. E. Donald	Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health	1958	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Deputy M.O.H. & Deputy Principal School M.O., Swansea, C.B. Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants Medical Referee for Cremations C.B. of Swansea
H. N. Rees	Asst. Port M.O.H. (Port Talbot & Neath)	1965	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Private Practitioner
D. O. Jenkins	Chief Inspector	1940	C.S.I.B. Cert. Meat & Foods, Master Mariner's Cert.	-
T. J. Richards	Deputy Chief Inspector	1941	C.S.I.B. Cert. Meat & Foods	-
H. P. Edwards	Asst. Inspector (Port Talbot, Neath & Briton Ferry)	1948	C.S.I.B.	-

TABLE A (Continued)

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointments held
J. H. Prosser	Asst. Inspector	1953	C.S.I.B. Cert. Meat and Foods	-
C. W. Owens	Asst. Inspector	1955	C.S.I.B. Cert. Meat and Foods	-
E. I. Ide	Asst. Inspector (Porthcawl)	1957	-	-
P. H. Jones	Rat-Searcher	1938	-	-
A. E. Owen	Rat-Searcher	1966	-	-
A. Davies	Senior Clerk	1916	-	-
J. C. Bevan	Clerk	1966	-	-
Yvonne Hopkins	Typist	1957	-	-

Mr. D. O. Jenkins retired from his position as Chief Inspector on 11th February, 1966 and was succeeded by his deputy Mr. T. J. Richards. Mr. J. H. Prosser was promoted to Senior Assistant Inspector at the same time. Mr. P. H. Jones was promoted to Technical Assistant and his position as Ratsearcher was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. E. Owen. The Senior Clerk Mr. A. Davies retired on 5th May, 1966 and his vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. C. Bevan.

Address and telephone number

of the Medical Officer of Health

Telegraphic Address

{ Medical Officer of Health, Guildhall,
 { Swansea, Tel. No. Swansea 50821 Ext. 79.
 { Port Health Offices, 10 Somerset Place,
 { Swansea, Tel. No. 53523

"PORTELTH", Swansea.

TABLE I

Analysis of Seamen examined by the

Static Mass Radiography Unit of Swansea during the period1st January - 31st December, 1966

Age Groups	Total Examined			%	Volunteers			General Practitioner Referrals		
	M.N.	Others	Total		M.N.	Others	Total	M.N.	Others	Total
15 - 24	11	40	51	35.17	6	9	15	5	-	5
25 - 34	10	7	17	11.72	4	7	11	5	-	5
35 - 44	9	26	35	24.14	8	25	33	1	1	2
45 - 59	11	20	31	21.38	4	18	22	6	1	7
60 and over	5	6	11	7.59	3	5	8	2	1	3
	46	99	145	100.00	25	64	89	19	3	22

M.N. - Merchant Navy

Others - Tugboat, etc.

TABLE I - (Continued)

Age Groups	H.M.F. Entrants			Contacts		
	M.N.	Others	Total	M.N.	Others	Total
15 - 24	-	31	31	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	1	-	1
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 59	-	-	-	1	1	2
60 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	31	31	2	1	3

M.N. - Merchant Navy

Others - Tugboat, etc.

TABLE 2

Analysis of Abnormalities found amongst Seamen

examined by the Static Mass Radiography Unit at Swansea during the period

1st January - 31st December, 1966

Type of Examinee	Total Examined	Total Normal	Total Abnormal	CLASSIFICATION OF ABNORMALITY							
				Confirmed P.T. New Case	Healed Primary T.B.	Healed Post Primary T.B.	Bronchiectasis	Pulmonary Fibrosis	Emphysema	Pleural Thickening	Acquired Cardiac Abnormality
Volunteers	89	79	10	1	-	2	1	2	1	3	-
General Practitioner Referrals	22	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
H.M.F. Entrants	31	30	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	145	131	14	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	2

Analysis of Abnormalities found amongst Seamen

examined by the Static Mass Radiography Unit at Swansea during the period

1st January - 31st December, 1966

Type of Examinee	Total Number examined	Total Found Abnormal	Referred to and Diagnosed by Chest Physician	Diagnosed by Mass Radiography Unit
General Population	89	10	3 1 Confirmed New Case P.T. 1 Emphysema 1 Bronchiectasis	7 2 Healed Post Primary T.B. 2 Pulmonary Fibrosis 3 Pleural Thickening
General Practitioner Referrals	22	2	2 1 Acquired Cardiac Abnormality 1 Pleural Thickening	
H.M.F. Entrants	31	1		1 Healed Primary T.B.
Contacts	3	1		1 Acquired Cardiac Abnormality
	145	14	5	9

SECTION 11 - AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	1,769	2,611,511	3	1,557	2
Coastwise	4,172	2,001,717	1	4,015	3
TOTALS	5,941	4,613,228	4	5,572	5

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS INSPECTED

8

NATIONALITY	Swansea			Neath			Port Talbot			Porthcawl		
	Steam	Motor	Total	Steam	Motor	Total	Steam	Motor	Total	Steam	Motor	Total
Belgian	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British	152	2,810	2,962	-	30	30	32	391	423	-	-	-
Burmese	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cypriot	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish	-	78	78	-	8	8	-	14	14	-	-	-
Dutch	2	363	365	1	73	74	-	115	115	-	-	-
Eireann	2	44	46	-	9	9	-	24	24	-	-	-
Ethiopian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Finnish	3	20	23	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-
French	37	250	287	-	1	1	6	22	28	-	-	-
German	-	192	192	-	53	53	1	128	129	-	-	-
Greek	4	22	26	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
Indian	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israeli	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Irakli	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italian	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanese	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Liberian	3	18	21	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-
Maltese	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian	1	133	134	-	3	3	-	84	84	-	-	-
Panamanian	-	11	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Polish	-	5	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
South African	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish	-	15	15	-	2	2	-	17	17	-	-	-
Swedish	-	188	188	-	-	-	-	109	109	-	-	-
Swiss	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkish	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
U.A.R.	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
U.S.A.	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguayan	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugo-Slavian	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
TOTALS	218	4,185	4,403	1	179	180	48	941	989	-	-	-

Amount of shipping that entered the individual ports
within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority

District	Foreign	Tonnage	Coastwise	Tonnage	Total Number of Vessels	Total Tonnage
SWANSEA	1,077	1,499,920	3,588	1,834,429	4,665	3,334,349
NEATH	95	24,276	143	32,518	238	56,794
PORT TALBOT	597	1,087,315	441	134,770	1,038	1,222,085
PORTHCAWL	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,769	2,611,511	4,172	2,001,717	5,941	4,613,228

SECTION 111 - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic

(	Number of Passengers INWARDS	-	1,615
(	Number of Passengers OUTWARDS	-	2,470

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTSSWANSEAPrincipal Imports

Food including Cereals, fruit and vegetables, dairy products, feeding stuffs for animals, fish etc.

Basic Materials including timber, non-ferrous ores, fertilizers, building materials and crude materials, woodpulp and waste paper, wood and textile fibre, scrap metal, oil seeds and nuts and other basic materials.

Fuel including Petroleum etc.

Manufactured Goods including Iron and Steel, Metal manufactured goods, machinery and vehicles, chemicals and fertilizers, constructional material and other manufactured goods.

Total Inwards Cargo = 607,037 Tons

Principal Exports

Food including cereals

Fuel including Coal, coke and petroleum

Manufactured Goods including chemicals and fertilizers, constructional material, Iron and steel, metal manufactured goods, machinery and vehicles, textile yarn fabrics, wood, cork, paper and paperboard, etc.

Basic Materials including scrap metal, building materials and crude materials, etc.

Total Outwards Cargo = 5,718,850 Tons

Traffic other than Cargo including fish, sand and gravel, bunker fuel, coal and coke, petroleum etc.

Total Tonnage of traffic other than cargo = 304,585 Tons

Total Traffic = 6,630,472 Tons

PORT TALBOTPrincipal Imports

Food including dairy products

Basic Materials including timber, iron ore, non-ferrous ores, building materials, woodpulp etc. scrap metal etc.

Fuel etc. including petroleum

Manufactured Goods including iron and steel, metal manufactured goods, chemicals and fertilizers, constructional material etc.

Total Inwards Cargo = 3,149,870 Tons

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTSPORT TALBOT - (Continued)Principal ExportsFoodstuffsFuel including coal, coke and petroleumManufactured Goods including chemicals, fertilizers, iron and steel, metal manufactured goods, wood, cork, paper and paperboardBasic Materials including scrap metal, building materials and crude materials, etc.Total Outwards Cargo = 283,833 TonsTraffic other than Cargo including sand and gravel and petroleumTotal Tonnage of traffic other than Cargo = 63,564 TonsTotal Traffic = 3,497,267 TonsNEATH AND BRITON FERRYPrincipal Imports

Scrap, sand, pig iron, magnesite etc.

Total Inwards Cargo = 59,759 TonsPrincipal Exports

Coal, scrap, slag, petrochemicals, steel and iron etc.

Total Outwards Cargo = 87,841 TonsTotal Traffic = 147,600 Tons

Principal Ports from which ships arrive

<u>Country</u>							<u>Ports</u>
ADEN PROTECTORATE	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aden, Little Aden
ALGERIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	Algiers, Beni-Saf, Bona, etc.
AUSTRALIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	Port Augusta, Port Pirie
ARGENTINA	..	..	..	..	..	..	La Plata
BELGIUM	..	..	..	..	..	..	Antwerp, Ghent
CANADA	..	..	..	..	..	..	Botwood, Churchill, Montreal, etc.
DENMARK	..	..	..	..	..	..	Copenhagen, Fredericia
EGYPT	..	..	..	..	..	..	Port Said, Suez
EIRE	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cork, Dublin, etc.
FINLAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hamina, Helsinki, Kotka, etc.
FRANCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bayonne, Caen, Granville, etc.
GERMANY	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bremen, Brake, Hamburg, etc.
GUATEMALA	..	..	..	..	..	..	Puerto Barrios
IRAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	Abadan
ISRAEL	..	..	..	..	..	..	Haifa
ITALY (including Sicily)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Augusta, Ravenna, Salerno, etc.
KUWAIT	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mena al Ahmadi
LIBERIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	Monrovia
MOROCCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ceuta, Melilla
NETHERLANDS	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, etc.
NIGERIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apapa, Bonny, Warri
NORWAY	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bergen, Mo, Narvik, etc.
POLAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gdansk, Szczecin
PORTUGAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	Leixoes, Lisbon
SIERRA LEONE	..	..	..	..	..	..	Freetown, Pepel
SPAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	Almeria, Bilbao, Huelva, etc.
SOUTH AFRICA	..	..	..	..	..	..	Walvis Bay
SWEDEN	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gefle, Malmo, Norrkoping, etc.
TURKEY	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mersin
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Archangel, Ventspils, Leningrad
U.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jacksonville, New York, Freeport
WEST AFRICA	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pointe Noire

SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic at any of the ports under the jurisdiction of the Authority.

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY

1. Source of supply:-

(a) the district

All the docks under the jurisdiction of the Authority receive their water supplies from the West Glamorgan Water Board.

Port Talbot docks have an additional supply from the Cwmbrombil Reservoir which is owned by the Margam Estate and under the control of the British Transport Docks Board as soon as it enters that dock.

All water from these sources is chlorinated.

(b) Shipping

Water mains are laid throughout the docks and shipping is supplied by hydrants which are situated on the quayside at all berths.

The only exception are certain berths in the Neath River. Ships bound for these berths are advised before arrival to take on sufficient water supplies before docking. If, in spite of this warning, they need water, they can only get some by seeking the help of the Glamorgan County Fire Service who will then deliver water in a Fire Tender to the ship, the supply coming from the West Glamorgan Water Board.

Regular routine sampling is carried out both on shore and from ships using the ports.

2. Reports of tests for contamination

(a) Shore Sampling

In all 118 samples of water were taken during 1966 from varying points throughout all the docks in your area and were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Swansea. In the event of any of them being proved unsatisfactory, a copy of the report is sent to the Engineer to the West Glamorgan Water Board and in the case of the Port Talbot Docks to the Dock Manager, British Transport Docks Board.

The following table gives the details of these samples:-

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Swansea Docks	12	1	13
Neath and Briton Ferry	12	1	13
Port Talbot Docks	56	13	69
Port Talbot Cwmbrombil	23	-	23
Total	103	15	118

Reason for being unsatisfactory

Presence of B. Coli (faecal)	11
High bacterial count	4
	<u>15</u>

REPORT OF THE WATER SUPPLY AT TALBOT WHARF, PORT TALBOT DOCKS

During the third quarter of 1966, the results of the regular and routine bacteriological samples of water taken from the Dockers Canteen, Talbot Wharf, Port Talbot Docks, had proved unsatisfactory shewing the presence of faecal pollution and this caused us great concern. After consultation with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Swansea, arrangements were made with the Chief Public Health Inspector, Port Talbot Corporation and the Chemist of the West Glamorgan Water Board for them to be represented with your Inspectors at the Docker's Canteen on Monday 24th October, 1966 when water samples would again be taken. At this meeting samples were taken from three points in this area and residual chlorine tests were made by the Water Board's Chemist. These tests were found to be deficient of chlorine.

The results of these samples proved very disturbing with high faecal counts at all three sampling points. Your Port Medical Officer had telephone conversations with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Swansea, the Chief Public Health Inspector, Port Talbot Corporation and the Engineer to the West Glamorgan Water Board, and as a result it was ascertained that the British Transport Docks Board were entirely responsible for the water and mains within the curtilage of the Port Talbot Docks. The Mechanical Engineer of the British Transport Docks Board was contacted and confirmed that they were responsible for the drinking water within their Docks. He was informed of the anxiety caused by the condition of the water supply in this area and was advised of the precautions which they should take in the interests of public health.

A Conference was arranged on Thursday afternoon 27th October, at the Dock Managers Office, Port Talbot. Those present were the Assistant Docks Manager and his Chief Clerk, the Mechanical Engineer, the Dock Engineer, the Chief Public Health Inspector, Port Talbot Corporation and his Assistant as well as your Chief Inspector and his Port Talbot Assistant.

The outcome of this meeting was that the British Transport Docks Board had accepted the advice given by your Port Medical Officer (a) to notify all consumers of the water in the Talbot Wharf area to have it boiled before consuming it; (b) that ships in this area should be provided with water from a point outside the suspected area until further notice; (c) that investigations should be made throughout the suspected area to trace any possible leakages into the water mains which might prove to be the cause of the contamination. In the meantime, the Inspectors of the Port Talbot Corporation and of your Authority agreed to take samples of water in this area at more frequent intervals and at varying points, in an attempt to pinpoint the source of pollution and that the results of such samples should be available to all the parties concerned.

A notice from the Dock Manager, Port Talbot Docks dated 27th October, 1966 was circulated to the Consumers in this area stating that until further notice water for drinking purposes MUST be boiled.

Between 27th October and 31st October, four samples were taken by your Inspector and of these taken on 31st October, one proved unsatisfactory and the other doubtful. Sixteen more samples were taken between this date and 14th November, and all proved very satisfactory. A similar satisfactory report resulted from the sampling carried out by the Port Talbot Corporation Inspectors.

On 16th November the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service stated that he was now satisfied with the results of the samples which had been submitted to him during the previous three weeks, and expressed the opinion that the precautions being taken in this area were no longer necessary, but that in the event of further routine weekly sampling being proved unsatisfactory, he would have no alternative in advising that the precautions should be re-imposed. This statement was notified to all interested parties and on 17th November, 1966 a further notice was issued by the Dock Manager, Port Talbot Docks cancelling his notice dated 27th October, 1966.

In the meantime we had requested information from the West Glamorgan Water Board and the British Transport Docks Board, Port Talbot whether any cause for this faecal pollution had been discovered. The replies indicated that no specific cause for the contamination had been discovered, but that joint investigations would be continued.

Meanwhile, the regular and routine sampling continued as is our practice and the results have proved most satisfactory.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for the splendid cooperation received from all quarters.

(b) Ship Sampling

During the year 194 samples of water were taken from Ships and were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Whenever an unsatisfactory report is received a copy of the report is sent to the Owners or Agent with the advice to have the water tank concerned, properly treated by chlorination, emptied and then refilled with wholesome water.

The samples taken from ships were made up as follows:-

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Swansea Docks	83	13	96
Neath and Briton Ferry	3	2	5
Port Talbot	73	20	93
Total	159	35	194

Reason for being unsatisfactory

Presence of B. Coli (faecal)	14
High bacterial count	21
	<hr/> 35 <hr/>

SHIPS' DRINKING WATER

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS - YEAR 1966

State of Water	British	Foreign																			
		Danish	Dutch	II	Eireann	Finnish	French	German	Greek	Israeli	Lebanese	Liberian	Norwegian	Panamanian	Polish	South African	Spanish	Swedish	U.A.R.	U.S.A.	Uruguayan	Yugo Slavian
Satisfactory	67	1	16	9	3	7	30	3	1	2	2	10	0	0	1	0	7	1	1	0	1
Unsatisfactory	6	1	9	0	1	2	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	73	2	25	9	4	9	38	3	1	2	2	12	1	1	1	2	7	2	1	1	1

Survey of Ships' Drinking Water for 3 years (1964-1966)

Nationality	No. of ships sampled	Bacteriological Findings					
		Unsatisfactory				Satisfactory	
		No. with high Bacterial Count	%	No. with Faecal Pollution	%		%
Belgian	2	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
British	186	9	4.8	11	5.9	166	89.3
Danish	19	4	21.0	-	-	15	79.0
Dutch	133	21	15.8	17	12.8	95	71.4
Eireann	12	-	-	-	-	12	100.0
Finnish	11	2	18.2	1	9.1	8	72.7
French	22	3	13.6	1	4.5	18	81.8
German	86	8	9.3	10	11.6	68	79.1
Greek	6	-	-	-	-	6	100.0
Iranian	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Israeli	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Lebanese	4	-	-	-	-	4	100.0
Liberian	4	1	25.0	-	-	3	75.0
Norwegian	37	4	10.8	5	13.5	28	75.7
Panamanian	3	1	33.3	-	-	2	66.6
Polish	3	1	33.3	-	-	2	66.6
South African	2	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
Spanish	5	1	20.0	2	40.0	2	40.0
Swedish	22	1	4.5	1	4.5	20	91.0
Turkish	2	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
U.A.R.	3	1	33.3	-	-	2	66.6
U.S.A.	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Uruguayan	2	-	-	1	50.0	1	50.0
Yugo Slavian	3	1	33.3	-	-	2	66.6
TOTALS	570	58	10.2	49	8.6	463	81.2

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes

Hydrants are of the recessed type and are covered when not in use. The hosepipes and fittings are conveyed to the hydrants by means of electrically propelled trucks, (in most instances) which are kept locked up and are therefore protected from the weather and contamination.

The hosepipes used for the delivery of water to ships are thoroughly flushed by a continuous flow before being connected to the ships tank.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority

No water boats are used in any ports under the jurisdiction of the Authority.

SECTION VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1966

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS(Regulation 6)

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons

No change

2. RADIO MESSAGES

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district. (Regulation 13)

No change

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon. (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2).)

No change

3. NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (Regulation 14 (1) (b).)

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

No change

4. MOORING STATIONS. (Regulations 22 - 30)

Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations. (a) within the docks; (b) outside the docks

Swansea

(a) Inner Mooring Stations

No change

(b) Outer Mooring Stations

No change

Port Talbot

No change

Briton Ferry and Neath

No change

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR -(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than Smallpox)

No change

(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts

No change

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles

No change

SECTION VII - Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district

Cases of smallpox would be admitted to the Penrhys Smallpox Hospital in the Rhondda.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews

Ambulance transport for the conveyance of smallpox patients to hospital would be made available by the Swansea County Borough Council in the case of Swansea, and Glamorgan County Council for the ports of Neath River, Briton Ferry and Port Talbot.

All ambulance crews of the Swansea Corporation are vaccinated yearly and in the event of an outbreak of smallpox all would be re-vaccinated.

3. Names of smallpox consultants available

Dr. E. Waddington, Pembroke House, St. Winifred's Hospital, Cardiff.
Tel. No. Cardiff 28784

Home address - "Madingly" 12, Tygwyn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
Tel. No. Cardiff 23534

Dr. G. F. J. Thomas, St. Davids Hospital Cardiff. Tel No. Cardiff 20441
Home address - "The Talbots" Llancarfan, Nr. Barry.

Dr. F. J. Doherty, Aberaman-Uchaf, Aberdare, Glam. Tel. No. Aberdare 2705

Dr. M. S. N. Pathy, Mathern Lodge, Cefn Coed Crescent, Cyncoed, Cardiff.

St. Davids Hospital Cardiff. Tel No. Cardiff 20441

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox

Specimens for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox would be sent to the following:-

Public Health Laboratory,
Institute of Preventive Medicine,
The Parade,
Cardiff.

SECTION VIII - Venereal Disease

Information as to the location, days and hours of available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen

No change

Number of Seamen cases admitted for treatment
at the Venereal Disease Clinics

<u>SWANSEA CLINIC</u>				<u>PORT TALBOT CLINIC</u>			
	1964	1965	1966		1964	1965	1966
Syphilis	4	3	2	Syphilis	-	-	-
Soft Chancre	2	1	-	Soft Chancre	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea	20	13	11	Gonorrhoea	20	13	3
Others	65	72	53	Others	30	21	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	91	89	66		50	34	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND
OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES
ON SHIPS

TABLE D

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the year		No. of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from Foreign Ports	Diarrhoea (Negative to tests)	-	1	1
	Mumps	-	2	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from Foreign Ports but have been disposed of before arrival	-	-	-	-
Cases landed from other ships	Chickenpox	-	1	1
	Dysentery-Sonne	-	1	1
	Dysentery (Negative to tests)	-	1	1

Amongst the various incidents concerned with shipping during the year the following are worthy of particular mention.

Diarrhoea (Negative) - Swansea

The Danish m.v. "SCANDIA" arrived at Swansea on 31st October, 1966 from La Pallice, no sickness being reported. On 1st November, 1966 information was received that an Assistant Engineer had been admitted to Hill House Isolation Hospital after being seen by a local Doctor whose diagnosis was "Diarrhoea, vomiting, abdominal pains for the past three weeks." The Master was interviewed and he stated that apparently the man had been feeling unwell since 12th October, 1966, but that he was unaware of it until 27th October, 1966 when the ship arrived at La Pallice. There, the Engineer was seen by a Doctor who, however gave no treatment. Hill House Hospital reported on 4th November, 1966 that all tests had proved negative and that the man had been discharged for return to the ship. No further cases of sickness occurred.

Mumps - Port Talbot

The British m.v. "OREOSA" arrived at Port Talbot on 30th August, 1966 from Seven Islands, no sickness being reported. An Engineer and a Steward later reported to and was examined by the Federation Doctor who diagnosed Mumps. They were paid off and allowed to make private arrangements for travelling to their respective homes. No further cases of sickness occurred.

Chickenpox - Swansea

The British m.v. "WAYFARER" arrived at Swansea from Liverpool on 17th October, 1966 no sickness being reported. On 24th October, a Messroom Steward was examined by the Federation Doctor and removed to Hill House Isolation Hospital suffering from Chickenpox. This was confirmed on 26th October and he remained in hospital until his discharge on 31st October, when he rejoined his ship in Swansea. The necessary precautions were taken on board and no further cases of sickness occurred. The appropriate Authority was informed.

Dysentery - Sonne - Swansea

The British m.v. "CITY OF DUNDEE" arrived at Swansea from Glasgow on 18th October, 1966 no sickness being reported. On 20th October, a member of the crew was examined by the Federation Doctor and removed to the Swansea General Hospital suffering from Rectal Haemorrhage with loss of weight. On 21st October, he was transferred to Hill House Isolation Hospital as ?Dysentery. This diagnosis was confirmed on 26th October as Sonne Dysentery.

Dysentery - Sonne - (Continued)

He remained in Hospital until his discharge on 2nd November. The necessary precautions were taken on board and no further cases of sickness occurred. The appropriate Authorities were informed.

Dysentery - Negative - Swansea

The British m.v. "KADUNA" arrived at Swansea on 10th September, 1966 from Avonmouth no sickness being reported. On 12th September, 1966 information was received that the Federation Doctor had removed into Hill House Isolation Hospital, a Seaman suffering from ?Dysentery. The ship left Swansea for Liverpool, and the Port Medical Officer of that Port was informed.

On 15th September, 1966 Hill House Hospital reported that all tests for Dysentery had proved negative and the Seaman was discharged to rejoin his ship. This fresh information was also notified to the Port Medical Officer, Liverpool. No further cases of sickness occurred.

SECTION X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria
in ships

No cases were reported.

SECTION XI - Measures taken against ships infected with
or suspected for plague

No plague infected or suspected ships arrived.

Return of cases of sickness, Injury, etc., found on vessels entering
the Port or occurring during stay in Port

Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Body Lice	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Boils	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chest Pains	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Colds	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery (suspected)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dyspepsia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eczema	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eye Injury	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fibrositis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hand Injury	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Head Injury	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Head Pains	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heart Attack	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Knee Injury	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Limb Injury	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mentally Unbalanced	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sore Throat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stomach trouble	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Tuberculosis (Calcified)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Urethritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Urinary Infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Urticarial Rash	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Venereal Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

SECTION XIII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports

1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats

The Ratsearcher, working under the direction of an Inspector, searches as a routine, ships from foreign ports as soon as possible after arrival for any evidence of rat infestation. Enquiries are always made as to mortality amongst rats on board and particular attention during the search is paid to any excreta, runs, smears etc. as well as to any harbourage present and it is as a result of such an inspection whether rat repressive measures are deemed necessary.

The same procedure is adopted prior to the issue of a Deratting or Deratting Exemption Certificate in accordance with Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations.

During the year the Ratsearcher inspected 739 ships and evidence of rodent infestation was found on 4 of them.. Trapping and the laying of poison baits resulted in one rat and five mice being destroyed.

2. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of Rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of Rodents sent for examination during the year

Rats caught on ships are examined by your Inspectors before being destroyed. Samples of rats are sent in plastic bags to the Director, Public Health Laboratory Service, Swansea, for Bacteriological examination.

During the year one rat was submitted to the Laboratory, the result being "No bacterial growth"

3. Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

1. Routine trapping
2. Poison Baits
3. Sulphur Dioxide gas
4. Hydrogen Cyanide gas

In the event of the rat population being more than negligible and therefore fumigation being necessary, the Master is advised, through his Agents, to engage the services of a commercial contractor to carry out the work.

Name of Contractor

Rentokil Laboratories, Ltd., Cardiff.

An Inspector is present to supervise all fumigations.

4. Progress in the rat-proofing of ships

Inspections of modern ships during the year have revealed that Ship-owners and Shipbuilders continue to pay careful attention to the rat-proofing of their ships during construction, the result being most satisfactory.

In the older type of ship whenever harbourage is discovered that can be eliminated your Inspectors gladly advise on the most suitable method of correcting same.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from Foreign Ports

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>
Black rats	1
Brown rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	1
Infected with Plague	Nil

In addition 5 mice were destroyed.

TABLE F
Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued
during the year for ships from foreign ports

No. of Deratting Certificates issued				Number of Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with		After Trapping	After Poisoning			Total
H.C.N.	Other fumigant (State method)				
-	-	-	-	140	140

Number of Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued from
individual ports under the jurisdiction of the Authority

Net Tonnage	Swansea	Neath	Port Talbot	Total
Ships up to 300 tons	23	3	12	38
" from 301 to 1,000 tons	19	2	11	32
" from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	6	-	34	40
" from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	28	-	2	30
" over 10,000 tons	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	76	5	59	140

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

APPLICATION TO SHIPPING ORDER, 1951

PESTS ACT, 1954

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

(APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) (AMENDMENT NO. 2) ORDER, 1956

No Certificates were issued under the above order

SECTION XIII - Inspection of ships for nuisances

The standard of the crews accommodation in ships visiting the port during the year has continued to be high and generally speaking the quarters have been well looked after by the crew.

Whenever nuisances or defects are found and they are likely to be remedied immediately, verbal notice is given to the Master or Chief Officer, otherwise an Informal Notice is served and if necessary the Ministry of Transport Surveyors are notified. In the event of work not being completed at this port, a follow-up notice is sent to the next port if the ship is proceeding coastwise.

TABLE G

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Swansea	4,403	-	36	22 notices were complied with here. Re. dirty fresh water tanks, ships had sailed before results of sampling were obtained. In such cases owners were served with notices to chlorinate and cleanse the tanks immediately.
Neath	180	-	3	
Port Talbot	989	-	20	
TOTALS	5,572	-	59	

The number of revisits made by your Inspectors in connection with the above was 57.

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS DEALT WITH

Nature of Nuisance or Defect	Swansea	Neath	Port Talbot	Porth-cawl	Total
<u>After Peak water tank</u>					
Oil leaking into same	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Crews Quarters</u>					
Dirty	2	-	-	-	2
Verminous	6	-	-	-	6
<u>Fresh Water Tanks</u>					
Dirty	13	2	20	-	35
<u>Quayside</u>					
Foul	2	-	-	-	2
<u>Refrigerator</u>					
Defective	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Scuppers</u>					
Choked	2	-	-	-	2
<u>Sinks</u>					
Choked	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Urinals</u>					
Choked	2	-	-	-	2
<u>Washplaces</u>					
Foul water standing	1	-	-	-	1
<u>W.C.'s</u>					
Broken Pan	1	-	-	-	1
Broken seat	1	-	-	-	1
Choked	1	-	-	-	1
Dirty	1	1	-	-	2
Defective flush	5	-	-	-	5
Foul chemical	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	41	3	20	-	64

Defects in Vessels

	<u>Swansea</u>	<u>Neath</u>	<u>Port Talbot</u>	<u>Porthcawl</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) Original construction	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Wear and Tear	9	-	-	-	9
(c) Dirt and Vermin	32	3	20	-	55
(d) Alterations	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	41	3	20	-	64

SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations,
1934 and 1948

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included

No change

SECTION XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens (Applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens)

1. List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment

No change

2. List of other staff engaged on this work

No change

3. Organisation of work

No change

4. Nature and amount of Aliens Traffic

Aliens traffic is small and consists chiefly of visitors and business people.

Details for the year 1966 are as follows:-

	<u>Swansea</u>	<u>Port Talbot</u>
1. Number of arriving ships carrying aliens	86	94
2. Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews)	164	180
3. Total number of aliens medically examined	-	-
4. Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined	-	-

5. Accommodation for medical inspection and examination

No change

Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962Medical Examination of Commonwealth ImmigrantsMedical examinations during the year 1966

	<u>Swansea</u>	<u>Port Talbot</u>
1. Total number of arriving Commonwealth Citizens subject to control under the Act.	41	Nil
2. Total number of Commonwealth Citizens Medically examined	-	-
3. Reports and Certificates for Commonwealth Citizens medically examined	-	-

SECTION XVI - MISCELLANEOUSArrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from Infectious Disease

No change

FOOD INSPECTIONFood and Drugs Act, 1955The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948The Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962

Two hundred and thirty seven ships were visited during the year by your Food Inspectors for the routine inspection of foodstuffs, which were landed into the various transit sheds in the docks under the jurisdiction of the Authority.

The total weight of food landed was over 6,066 tons and the countries from which it arrived included Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America.

Included in these figures are the 125 landings of wet fish made by the ten inshore trawlers owned mainly by members of the Swansea Trawler Owners and Fish Merchants Association, Ltd., who are now the tenants of the Fish Market at the South Dock, Swansea, since the cessation of the activities of the Consolidated Fisheries, Ltd.,

The 48,255 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones of fish, valued at £33,254, landed by these trawlers were caught mainly in the fishing grounds of the Bristol Channel and on landing were subjected to routine inspection by your Inspectors.

The activities of the newly formed Association are most encouraging and their future appears to be bright especially since the installation, at their own expense of a refrigeration plant to produce flake ice. Samples of this ice is being regularly sent for bacteriological analysis and so far the results are highly satisfactory.

The following table shows the various foodstuffs landed and the quantities of same:-

Commodity	Swansea				Port Talbot			
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
Apples, fresh	2341	16	3	15	-	-	-	-
Apples, canned	188	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Cabbage, red	3	18	3	8	-	-	-	-
Cheese, canned	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	25
Chicken, preserves	-	8	1	23	-	-	-	-
Fish, in brine	3	4	2	19	-	-	-	-
Fish, canned	1	11	2	0	-	7	0	10
Fish, wet	301	11	3	21	-	-	-	-
Flour	221	12	0	0	-	-	-	-
Flour, soya bean	1000	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Fruit, canned	14	5	1	24	-	-	-	-
Fruit Juice, canned	1	13	0	0	-	5	3	4
Honey	4	2	0	16	-	-	-	-
Jam, canned	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	4
Lard	31	6	1	9	-	-	-	-
Margarine, canned	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	6
Meat Preserves	111	1	3	16	14	2	1	21
Milk, canned evaporated	4	13	1	17	-	-	-	-
Nuts	8	15	3	12	-	-	-	-
Onions, etc.	137	10	1	6	-	-	-	-
Oranges, grapefruit	1	13	0	0	-	-	-	-
Pears, fresh	282	6	3	18	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	769	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	420	13	1	17	-	-	-	-
Rusks and crisp bread	13	11	3	8	-	-	-	-
Salted Casings	8	5	2	1	-	-	-	-
Sausages, canned	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	20
Soup, canned	-	10	0	5	-	-	-	-
Soya Beans	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Vegetables in brine	17	1	3	21	-	-	-	-
Wine, Spirits, Beer etc.	18	17	2	1	40	0	2	26
TOTALS	6007	13	3	5	58	19	2	4

Grand Total 6066 Tons 13 Cwts 1 Qr 9 Lbs

Generally speaking the food landed was in good condition and condemnation usually resulted from the effects of faults in stowage and bad handling during transportation and discharge.

Just over two Tons were condemned as unfit for human consumption and this figure was made up as follows:-

Commodity	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	Ozs	How disposed of
Apples, canned	-	1	3	26	12	Destroyed by Swansea Corporation Cleansing Department
Cabbage, red	1	10	0	0	0	- do -
Cauliflower in Brine	-	5	0	0	0	- do -
Meat Preserves	-	-	-	2	3	- do -
Milk (Canned Evaporated)	-	-	-	3	10	Destroyed
Onions, etc.	-	5	0	0	0	Destroyed by Swansea Corporation Cleansing Department
Total	2	2	0	4	9	

In addition, notification was received from the Ministry of Transport (Inspector of Ships' Provisions) that he had rejected as "unfit for ships' use" the following quantity of foodstuffs on board the m.v. "ARISAIG" at Port Talbot Docks:-

Commodity	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
Cooked Meats	-	-	-	20
Sausages	-	-	2	4
Offal	-	-	1	27
Chickens	-	-	1	22
Fish (assorted)	-	2	1	8
Vegetables (Various)	-	1	0	20
Total	-	5	0	17

These foodstuffs were inspected, found to be unfit for human consumption. They were stained, removed to the Controlled Tip of the Port Talbot Corporation and buried under the supervision of an Officer of your Authority.

FOOD SAMPLING

During the year 21 samples of imported foodstuffs were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service and to the Public Analyst and particulars regarding these samples are detailed below:-

(a) To the Public Health Laboratory.

Nature of Sample

Sild in Dill sauce

Sild in Madeira sauce

Result of Examination

No bacterial growth at 22°C, 37°C and 56°C. Appeared to be wholesome. Tested by human volunteers with-out producing any ill-effects.

No bacterial growth at 22°C, 37°C and 56°C. Appeared to be wholesome. Tested by human volunteer without producing any ill-effects.

Public Health Laboratory - (Continued)

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Examination</u>
Evaporated Milk	Appeared wholesome. No bacterial growth at 20°C, 37°C and 56°C. Tested by human volunteers without causing any ill-effects.
Household Juice	Tin lacquered, no signs of corrosion. Pleasantly palatable. No bacterial growth.
Sieved Apples	Unlacquered with no signs of corrosion. Wholesome in appearance. No bacterial growth at 22°C, 37°C and 56°C. Tested by human volunteers without causing any ill-effects.
Solid Pack Apples	Unlacquered with no signs of corrosion. Appeared wholesome. No bacterial growth at 22°C, 37°C and 56°C. Tested by human volunteers without causing any ill-effects.
Canned Chopped Ham and Pork	Unlacquered with no signs of corrosion. Wholesome appearance. No bacterial growth at 22°C, 37°C or 56°C. Tested by human volunteers without causing any ill-effects.
Canned Cream of Masalah Soup	No bacterial growth at 20°C, 37°C or 56°C. Tested by human volunteer feeding experiment with no resulting ill-effects.
Jar Comb Pure Natural Honey	No bacterial growth at 20°C, 37°C or 56°C. Tested by human volunteer feeding experiment with no resulting ill-effects.
Canned Chicken Breast in Jelly	Can undented and showed no obvious signs of corrosion. Lacquered with no signs of corrosion. The appearance was wholesome. No bacterial growth at 20°C, 37°C and 56°C. Tested by human volunteers without causing any ill-effects.

(b) To the Public AnalystNature of SampleResult of Examination

Sild in Dill sauce

Satisfactory. Acidity (as acetic acid) 0.6%. Tin 60 p.p.m. Lead less than 0.1 p.p.m.

Sild in Madeira sauce

Satisfactory. Acidity (as acetic acid) 0.6%. Tin 25 p.p.m. Lead less than 0.1 p.p.m.

Evaporated Milk

Satisfactory. Milk fat 9.2% Total solids 32.1% Equivalent pints 1.8 (Declared 1.75) Tin 25 p.p.m. Lead Nil.

Household Juice

Satisfactory. Soluble Solids 53.5% w/w Acidity 1.0%, Sulphur dioxide Nil. Benzoic Acid 500 p.p.m. Tin and Lead Practically Nil Artificial colour Nil

Sieved Apples

Satisfactory. Sulphur dioxide Nil Soluble solids 7.0%. Acidity (as citric acid) 0.4%. Tin 15 p.p.m. Lead 0.1 p.p.m. Insecticides (Biological test) Negative

Solid Pack Apples

Satisfactory. Sulphur dioxide Nil. Soluble solids 8.8% Acidity (as citric acid) 0.3%. Tin 25 p.p.m. Lead 0.2 p.p.m. Insecticides (Biological test) Negative.

Canned Chopped Ham and Pork

Satisfactory. Meat content 97% Lean 72% Fat 25% Lead 0.3 p.p.m. Tin 40 p.p.m.

Canned Cream of Masalah Soup

Satisfactory. Fat 3.8% Protein 2.6% Total solids 11.2%. Permitted artificial colour. Lead 1 p.p.m. Can lacquered and in good condition.

Public Analyst - (Continued)

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Examination</u>
Jar Comb Pure Natural Honey	Genuine. Soluble solids 80.7% Optical rotation of 10% solution -2.2° Fiehe's test Negative
Fresh Apples	Satisfactory. Lead and Arsenic Nil. Organochlorine insecticides - None detected by gas chromatography.
* Canned Chicken Breast in Jelly	Meat Content 70%. Lead and Tin Practically Nil. The meat content was below the proposed minimum of 80% for canned meat in jelly (Revised Proposals for Regulations, 1965)
* Information regarding the result of this analysis was circulated to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Welsh Board of Health as well as to the Principal Port Health Authorities.	

The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926

It has not been necessary to take any action under the above Regulations.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

On four of the occasions during the year on which the British m.v. "Letitia" from Montreal arrived at Swansea Docks, part of the cargo consisted of live animals. In all, a total of 17 Cattle, 6 Horses and 11 Pigs were landed. Some of the cattle were imported by the Milk Marketing Board and the English Guernsey Cattle Society and were sent to the Milk Marketing Board's Bull-Rearing Unit at Chippenham, Wiltshire for comparison tests in this country with British Bred Bulls. The rest of the animals were private importations.

Imported animals must be landed at a port and on an imported animals Wharf which is approved by the Ministry. Swansea is not such a port so special permission had to be secured for the animals to be landed. They were inspected by the Ministry's Officials and also by a Veterinary Inspector before being allowed to land.

H.M. Customs, Landing Officer telephoned the Port Health Authority assuming that we were the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Act and requested our presence at the ship in order to supervise the destruction and disposal of the fodder, litter, dung etc., used by the animals. They were informed that we were not such a Local Authority, but assistance was rendered in establishing that the Borough Police were the Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Act for the County Borough of Swansea. The Borough Police therefore accepted this responsibility and a Police Sergeant was present on all occasions to supervise the loading and transporting of the litter, dung, etc. to a suitable tipping ground where it was burnt, mixed with quick lime and buried.

The part of the ship which housed the animals during the voyages was afterwards on all occasions, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of your Inspectors.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

It was not necessary to take any action as a result of the inspections carried out on board the "home-going" vessels which regularly visited the port during the summer season.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (DOCKS, CARRIERS, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1960

As a result of regular routine visits to the various wharves, warehouses, transit sheds etc. to which these Regulations are applicable, it has been necessary at times to draw the attention of the Owners and Tenants to their obligations under the Regulations, particularly as regards to cleanliness. However, any complaints made by your Inspectors have been immediately attended to. It should be mentioned that most of the foodstuffs landed here are packed or otherwise protected in such a manner that the risk of contamination of the food is negligible.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1951

DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS, 1953

No certificates were issued during the year to the Masters of foreign ships under Regulation 13 (2) of these Regulations authorising them to purchase any of the scheduled drugs and preparations.

THE DARK SMOKE (PERMITTED PERIODS) (VESSELS) REGULATIONS, 1958

The requirements of the above Act and Regulations were given regular attention. Four cases of excessive smoke emission by ships were observed and investigated. Particulars of these cases are given in the following table:-

Name of Vessel	Nationality	Class of Case	Period of Observation and date	Density of Smoke as per Ringelmann Chart	Time Notice Served	Result
m.v. Indus	British	2	9.0 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 26.1.66	Shade 4	10.20 a.m. 26.1.66	Abated immediately
m.v. Agios Constantinos	Greek	2	11.25 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. 12.2.66	Shade 4	Verbal 11.30 a.m. 12.2.66	Abated immediately
s.s. Star of Piraeus	Greek	2	3.0 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 8.7.66	Shade 4	3.45 p.m. 8.7.66	Abated immediately
s.s. Asimi	Liberian	2	9.30 a.m. to 10.0 a.m. 28.9.66	Shade 4	11.0 a.m. 28.9.66	Abated immediately

